

## The Standard.

RALEIGH: WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1861.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**—The Standard is conducted strictly upon the cash system. All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid. Subscribers will be notified four weeks before their time is out, by a cross mark on their papers; and unless the subscription is renewed the paper will be discontinued. This is a rule from which there will be no departure. Watch for the cross mark, and renew your subscription.

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## PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

**PRESIDENT:**  
JEFFERSON DAVIS,  
OF MISSISSIPPI.

**VICE PRESIDENT:**  
ALEX. H. STEPHENS,  
OF GEORGIA.

## CABINET OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

ROBERT TOOMBS, of Georgia, Secretary of State.  
C. G. MEMMINGER, of South Carolina, Secretary of Treasury.  
L. P. WALKER, of Alabama, Secretary of War.  
S. R. MALLORY, of Florida, Secretary of Navy.  
J. H. REAGAN, of Texas, Postmaster General.  
J. P. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana, Attorney General.

**CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.**  
President—HON. HOWELL COBB, of Georgia.  
Secretary—JOHNSON J. HOOVER, Esq., of Ala.

**The Confederate Congress.**  
This body met in Richmond, Va., on Saturday last. It is an adjourned session. Its members all meet in one House, and its powers and duties are three fold; first, in the capacity of a Convention of the States—secondly, as a Legislative body, and thirdly, as an Executive Council.

The following are the members elected from the Confederate States, except Tennessee:  
VIRGINIA—Jas. A. Seddon, Wm. Ballard Preston, R. M. T. Hunter, John Tyler, W. H. M. Fairfax, R. A. Pryor, Thos. S. Bocock, W. C. Rives, Robert E. Scott, James M. Mason, John W. Brockborough, Charles W. Russell, Robert Johnson, Walter R. Staples, Walter Preston.  
NORTH CAROLINA—George Davis, W. W. Avery, W. N. H. Smith, Thomas Ruffin, T. D. McDowell, A. V. Venable, J. M. Morehead, R. C. Puryear, Burton Craige, A. T. Davidson.  
TENNESSEE—No returns.

GEORGIA—Howell Cobb, Robert Toombs, Augustus H. Kenan, Benjamin N. Nesbit, Benj. H. Hill, A. R. Wright, Martin J. Crawford, Francis S. Barton, Alex. H. Stephens, T. R. R. Cobb.  
FLORIDA—Jackson Morton, J. B. Owner, J. S. Ward.  
SOUTH CAROLINA—R. B. Rhett, Sr., James Chesnut, Jr., R. W. Barnwell, L. M. Keitt, C. J. Memminger, W. Porcher Miles, Jas. L. Orr, W. W. Boyce.

ALABAMA—R. W. Walker, S. F. Hale, William P. Chilton, R. H. Smith, Colleen J. A. McKee, H. C. Jones, J. L. M. Curry, John G. Shorter, Nicholas Davis.  
MISSISSIPPI—Wm. P. Harris, Walker Brock, A. M. Clayton, William S. Barry, (resigned) J. A. Orr, J. A. P. Campbell, A. T. Harrison.  
LOUISIANA—John Perkins, Jr., A. B. Cloutet, C. M. Conrad, B. E. Kenner, Edward Sparrow, H. Marshall.

ARKANSAS—W. W. Watkins, Robert W. Johnson, Albert Rust, A. H. Garland, H. F. Thompson.  
TEXAS—John Hemphill, Louis T. Wigfall, John H. Reagan, T. N. Wate, W. S. Oldham, William B. Ochiltree, John Gregg.

## The Militia.

We have urged the immediate and thorough reorganization of the Militia of this State, under the late law passed by the Legislature. We have done so, first, because it is the law, and we are a law-abiding citizen; secondly, because the crisis demands that every man in the State, not yet in the army, should put himself in the best position to drill and get ready to defend the State and the South. Thirdly, because it would greatly promote the spirit of volunteering for the army.

But we must not be understood as favoring the idea of calling out the entire militia to fight the battles of the South. A time may arrive when it may be necessary, but the necessity must be imperative. We approve of the plan Virginia adopted in organizing her militia and requiring every man to drill one day in each week, but we wholly disapprove of Gov. Letcher's course in calling out the militia in Virginia. The Virginia papers have very generally condemned it, and we think they are right.

Every man between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, is not prepared to fight. There may be physical, mental and other obstacles in the way of their fighting. Many men would be a hindrance, a disadvantage to the army, while they might do something profitable at home. Besides, some boys at seventeen and men at fifty or sixty would make better soldiers than many who are required to do militia duty.

We believe that this war may and ought, if it can, be fought out by Volunteers. We doubt if the world can produce better soldiers, if so good, as the Southern Volunteers now in the field. Drafts made from the militia would not be equal to them by half, nor can it be expected that regulars or State or Confederate troops ordinarily can be equal to them. Our North-Carolina Volunteers, and the same may be said of our present State Troops, are taken from the best portion of our citizens. Many of them are the most substantial, reliable men, or the sons such men in the State.

An army composed of such men as we are sure will volunteer from this State, unless they are greatly discouraged by mismanagement and partisan trickery, will be amply sufficient, we believe, for all the purposes of the war. The organization of the militia will leave enough behind to manage the crops, carry on the necessary business of the country and to provide for the army. Let, then, the militia be organized, and at the same time let Volunteer companies be raised; let them drill, uniform and prepare at home, and wait for the call of the State.

**Powder.**—North-Carolina will need powder and a good deal of it, for the war. We learn that a company has been formed for the erection of a powder-mill near Charlotte. This will not be sufficient for our purpose. Sulphur, a large ingredient in the manufacture of powder, can only be obtained in this State from the metallic ores, copper, &c. The process of obtaining it in sufficient quantities is slow and expensive, but our necessities demand it. No one in the State understands better, if so well, how to make the necessary arrangements for its manufacture than Mr. Kennon, and it strikes us that prudence would dictate to the authorities the propriety of directing its production only to that matter.

**Great Battle and Glorious Victory!**  
We are under obligations to our friend, A. F. Crutchfield, Esq., of the Petersburg Express, for the following telegraphic account (which was issued on Monday) of the battle on Sunday last. It is by far the greatest battle ever fought on this Continent. The Confederates achieved a brilliant victory, having routed and pursued their enemies for more than fifteen miles to Alexandria:—

**STANDARD—EXTRA.**  
OFFICE OF THE NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD,  
July 23, 1861.  
BY TELEGRAPH.

**Great Battle at Manassas—Desperate and Bloody Conflict—The Confederates Gloriously Victorious—The Enemy Routed, and Pursued to Alexandria! Particulars.**

PETERSBURG, Monday, 1 o'clock P. M., July 23, 1861.

To the Editor of the Standard:

The battle on Thursday last at Bull's Run, near Manassas Junction, was a decided victory for the Confederates. The loss of the enemy was certainly one thousand; our loss was inconsiderable.

The fight was renewed on Sunday, the 21st, at and beyond Manassas. It commenced at four o'clock, A. M., by the Confederates, who discovered the enemy throwing up breastworks under pretence of burying their dead.

The Yankee forces were estimated at one hundred thousand, and that of the Southerners at sixty thousand. Gen. Johnson had joined Gen. Beauregard with twenty thousand, and Gen. Patterson had joined Gen. McDowell, with thirty-five thousand men; and both participated on their respective sides in the battle.

The Confederate army was commanded on the right by Gen. Beauregard, in the centre by the commander-in-chief, President Davis, and on the left by Gen. Johnston. The federal forces were commanded by Gen. Winfield Scott, McDowell, and Patterson.

The fight became general about noon, and increased in violence until seven, P. M., when the enemy fled in wild despair. They were pursued by fifteen hundred cavalry, and followed to Alexandria. They were overthrown and cut down in a terrible manner.

The loss on both sides is fearful, but not ascertained. Among the distinguished officers killed are Gen. Bee, of South Carolina, Gen. Kirby Smith, of Florida, and Col. Johnston, of Hampton's Legion. Gen. McDowell, of the Yankee army, was mortally wounded.

The particulars came in slowly, but it is agreed on all hands that the Confederate victory was brilliant, though dearly purchased. A. F. C.

Other dispatches received in town state that Col. Gen. Bartow, of Georgia, was killed; and that the Confederate forces had captured Sherman's battery of 22 guns.

## Further Particulars.

The mails have brought us no later news of the battle than what is embraced above in our telegraphic dispatches. We call a few additional facts.

The severest part of the battle was at Stone Bridge, near Manassas Junction, and lasted one account says 10, another 15 hours. Gen. Beauregard's horse was shot from under him, while leading Col. Wade Hampton's Legion into battle. General Johnston seized the colors of a wavering regiment, and rallied them to the charge.

The Richmond Enquirer from which we gather these items, says nothing of Gen. Scott or of President Davis being in the battle. It is stated, however, that President Davis arrived on the field about 4 o'clock, P. M.

The loss on both sides was terrible. Necrostate is made of the losses on either side. Our government has sent all the Surgeons that could be procured to the scene of battle.

Nothing important was done in the Confederate Congress on Saturday, except the delivery of the President's Message. It is an admirable document, fully up to the crisis, and its suggestions will doubtless be sustained by the whole South. We regret that we received it at too late an hour for this issue. We shall publish it as soon as possible.

It is reported that Gen. Wise had gained a decided victory over the Federals in the Kanawha valley. The Northern accounts of the battle are shameful misrepresentations.

P. S. We have just heard the painful rumor that Col. C. F. Fisher, 6th Regiment N. C. State troops, was mortally wounded in the battle.

## Major General Polk.

We publish to-day the address or general order of Major General Polk, on taking command of the division of the Mississippi valley. It is an eloquent and stirring appeal to the manhood and patriotism of that portion of the Confederate States.

The General is one of the Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church. As a general rule it may not be proper for ministers of the Gospel to take the sword, but Bishop Polk's case forms an exception to the rule. He received a military education, and is peculiarly fitted for the position which, after prayer and mature reflection, no doubt, he has consented to fill. Besides, he will fight in a war most just and righteous in itself, waged not offensively, but in defence of every right which society holds dear. In this case, it seems to us, the character of the Christian Bishop loses nothing by the assumption of the character of the Christian citizen. Gen. Polk is fighting blood in his veins, his father having been a revolutionary soldier. Gen. Polk is a native of this City.

**SWORDS AND SABRES.**—The Wilmington Journal says, that it has seen some serviceable swords and bowies, which were made in that place. Sabres, swords and bowie-knives will be greatly needed for the Cavalry and Artillery of this State, indeed of the Confederate States. Our citizens could scarcely do a better service than to get them up as fast as possible. Neatness and style are matters of small importance in this crisis. Let them be made so as to be easily wielded and to cut.

A friend writing for the Standard from Davis county, says:

"I take the Standard because I believe it to be at this time one of the most reliable papers in the State, and also, because it maintains some independence."

The Standard is in a condition to be independent. The Editor has nothing in view but a vigorous prosecution of the war and the good of the South, and he is the owner of his own establishment. He is not dependent on this leader or that for endorsements; nor is he under pecuniary obligations to any. He belongs to no clique, but is one of the servants of the people without regard to parties or cliques.

**PATROL.**—It is important, especially in this crisis, that every citizen who is called on should promptly and cheerfully perform his duty as patrol. The Counties have appointed, or are appointing, patrols under the authority of the last Legislature. Let those who are required to perform this duty, whether they are paid for it or not, remember that their situation is an easy one compared with that of our brave boys who have gone to meet the enemy. Let every man do his duty in this crisis.

**Pay the Soldiers.**  
We are the sworn friends of the officers and soldiers who have taken their lives in their hands to fight for North Carolina and the South. We can forgive and forget all the assaults upon us personally or politically, if the authors of them will shoulder their muskets or draw their swords and go forth to battle. But our soldiers must be paid. All over the land they are complaining. We find the following in a late Wilmington Journal:

It is generally thought that Editors of newspapers know, or ought to know, more than other people, and it is for this reason that we apply to you for information, which we have been unable to procure elsewhere. If you can give the necessary instructions and directions we will give you credit for writing more than all the officials, both civil and military, of the State of North Carolina, and you will not only be entitled to the gratitude of those who have been long seeking for wisdom, finding it, but will do good service towards increasing the military strength of the Southern Confederacy.

**Query 1st.** Are the volunteers who have been in the service of the State, at the Forts or other stations, entitled to pay, and if they are, how are they to get it?

**Query 2nd.** Are those officers of State Troops who have their companies full and regularly mustered into the service—who have paid the bounty for the equipment of all descriptions, and in many instances for the subsistence of their men, and now in camp hold themselves ready to march at any moment, to be reimbursed for the money actually paid out, and if so, by what process is it to be accomplished? What vouchers are required, and to what department or departments of the State are applications to be made for settlements?

Now, Messrs. Editors, when you have answered these queries, there are many more with which we should like to trouble you, and as we do not now propose any pecuniary return for your trouble, we will suggest as a speculation that you publish a "hand book" for the benefit of those who have advanced to the State, either as money, labor or material, with directions and forms necessary, if full and explicit so as to obviate the necessity of visiting Raleigh, and after having time and again called at every Department and on every official, from the Military Board at the South end of Fayetteville to the Act. Quarter Master's Office at the West end of Hillsboro' streets, we have to return home minus our time and expenses. We will guarantee the book a great run and quick sale at panic prices.

We have not time to say more at present, but expect to say a great deal more many times, unless there can be some remedy found for the "circumlocution" process with which every one having any settlement to make with the "powers that be," have been heretofore disappointed, perplexed and annoyed.

"MANY WAITING."

Wilmington, July 15, 1861.

The above article was prepared for our last issue, before we saw Col. Branch's statement in the Register. We gladly give place to his *expose* below, and feel gratified that our article has elicited at least that amount of information. So many and frequent were the complaints which came to our ears, that we felt it incumbent upon us to call the attention of the Governor and public officers to it.

The reader will, however, perceive, from the above article, that the information furnished below by Col. Branch does not fully meet the case. According to the letter of the Quarter Master General of the Confederate States, that government assumes the payment of *or promises* to pay our soldier's wages, from the time they enter the service of the State or Confederate States, on the transfer of the muster rolls, &c. This it would seem fixes the time when they are to be paid, i. e. so soon as the muster rolls are transferred. But Col. Branch's comment leaves out that important item, and merely reiterates what we stated in our former article, that the Confederate States assume the payment of the soldiers from the time they enter the service.

We think we cannot be mistaken as to the correctness of our statement of the terms, as stated by our Commissioners, in Convention, upon which the Confederate States accepted the transfer of our troops, &c. We understood them distinctly to state that the Confederate government would begin to pay the soldiers so soon as the transfer was made, but that the State would defray all expenses incurred prior to that time, to be reimbursed at the close of the war. The arrangement, to our mind, was most business-like, just and proper. Whether the Confederate government has changed its position or not we cannot say. As the State became responsible for the payment; as our soldiers knew no other party in the contract but the State; and as it was important to them that they should receive their pay monthly or quarterly at farthest, the most natural conclusion was that the State was to pay them and all other debts incurred up to the time of the transfer; especially when the State had the money to pay, and was paying a Paymaster and other officers to pay off the debts.

But who pays the bounty money, and the expenses incurred by the officers, individuals, or Companies? Does not the State? We learn that many have not received their bounty-money, or had not a short time ago? A great many others have been issued, but many people are still ignorant as appears from the above article to the Wilmington Journal, as to whom and when they are to apply for pay.

Now, we deem it of the first importance, in order to a successful prosecution of the war and to promote the ready enlistment of our people as volunteers, that the government be prompt in paying its liabilities, and that our brave men shall have no good cause of complaint. This was our object in calling attention to it.

But our brave soldiers will fight, pay or no pay. They will never desert their flag, nor have we omitted to urge this duty upon them, whatever may be or may have been the course of our public officers.

We regret that our officers should have withheld from the public important information for fifteen days, when they must have known the public need and desired it.

But we will detain the reader no longer from Col. Branch's statement:—

OFFICE QUARTERMASTER AND PAYMASTER GEN. N. C. RALEIGH, July 8th, 1861.

The following letter has been received at this Office, and is published for the information of all concerned:

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, July 5th, 1861.

Col. J. Q. BRANCH, Quartermaster General N. C., Raleigh:

I have received your letter of July 3d, inst., and in reply to inform you that volunteers are paid by the Confederate States from the date of their muster into the State service on the transfer of their Muster Rolls to the Confederate service, and when they have not been mustered into State service, they are paid from the date of the order directing them to proceed to any destination by the War Department. If the Volunteers of North Carolina are mustered into the State service and the men are borne on the Muster Rolls from the date they were accepted by the Government, they will be paid from that date.

Yours very respectfully,

A. C. MYERS, Quartermaster General.

This letter applies to both volunteers and State troops, and assumes the payment from the time they became entitled to pay from North Carolina.

Triplicates of the Muster Rolls are now being made out with all dispatch by the Adjutant General, and

so soon as completed they will be forwarded by those officers to the War Department at Richmond. If any Company should be disbanded, without going into the Confederate service, they will be paid from this Office.

The following General Order has been received at this Office, and is also published for the information of all concerned:

HEADQUARTERS N. C. STATE TROOPS, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, RALEIGH, July 6th, 1861.

General Order, No. 6.

When North Carolina Volunteers or State Troops are received in the service of the Confederate States, that Government will pay them and issue all necessary supplies on proper Muster Rolls, Requisitions and Returns.

No officer is allowed to make any expenditures on account of the State for troops in the service of the Confederate States, or to issue to them any supplies belonging to the State, without authority from this Office.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief:

J. F. HOKE, Adjutant General.

Adjutant General's Office.

In issuing clothing, camp equipage, &c., &c., Assistant Quartermasters and Quartermasters will, in all cases, give the preference to those Regiments which can soonest be prepared for service in the field. Companies having one woolen suit of coat or jacket and pantaloons, will not be supplied with one comfortable suit.

In cases of doubt, Quartermasters will require officers to certify in their requisitions that no part of the articles embraced are to be issued to soldiers already provided with one suit.

This Office has no control over the arms, cartridge-boxes, scabbards, belts or other accoutrements. They are under the control of the Colonel of Ordnance.

L. O. B. BRANCH, Q. M. & P. M. General.

## The Old Union.

We concur with the Western Sentinel, that "no matter how much we may have loved the Old Union and the government of the United States, while it was administered according to the Constitution and the laws, that Union is now severed forever, and the government has become an engine of oppression in tyrant's hands."

There are traitors to the South in Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee, but we trust there are none in North-Carolina. If there are, let them beware! He that is not for the South in this contest is against it; and he who would encourage our deadly enemies in the effort they are making to trample us down and destroy us, deserves to die a traitor's death. There can be no half-way ground now. We have been a devoted Union man, but much as we loved the Old Union, we love North-Carolina more. That Union is dead. It will never revive or be restored.

The Confederate States will triumph in this war and establish their independence. If there be any persons in this State who prefer the old Union to the Confederate States, let them leave at once and take shelter under Lincoln's government. If they remain here and plot against the South, they will be visited with swift destruction.

## The Militia Law.

A friend writing from Anson County, says; "I see by the last Standard that the people of Johnston County are organizing the militia under the new militia law. After seeing the careless manner in which the matter was attended to by the Legislature, the people expected the Convention to amend the old militia law; and they are now clamorous for a strict militia law. I saw the bill introduced by the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Venable, and regret that it did not pass."

In reply to our friend we state that Mr. Venable pressed his bill, but that was the anxiety on the part of the majority to adjourn that it was not acted on. The member who was most persistent and continuous in his efforts to adjourn the Convention, was Judge Biggs, of Martin.

We regret that we cannot comply with the request of our friend to give the substance of the Militia law passed by the last Legislature. The Acts and Journals, if printed, had not been delivered to the Clerks of the Counties. They ought to have been sent out by the 15th of May.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.—The attention of our readers is invited to the letters in our paper to-day from Suffolk and Camp Carolina, near Norfolk. The letter of our correspondent "Sylvia," from Camp Carolina, came to hand too late for insertion to-day. We shall be glad to hear often from "Sylvia."

We have also received, but too late for publication to-day, an interesting letter from our gallant and esteemed friend, Capt. York, of Col. Fisher's regiment. It is dated Winchester, Va., July 18. The regiment was in good health and spirits. It had a hard time of it shortly before reaching Winchester, having been ordered on a march for battle without any time for rest or for taking refreshments. They were for several hours in line of battle, but no enemy appeared. Col. Fisher was indefatigable in his efforts to provide for his men, and is much beloved by them. Capt. York, in a postscript, "this morning we march on Martinsburg, I presume; at least we march." Martinsburg is north of Winchester, and the latter is some forty miles west of Manassas. If so, Col. Fisher's regiment was in the battle on Sunday last.

## Chatham Independent Guards.

This fine company, 115 strong, came in on foot on Saturday last, accompanied with waggon, camp equipage, &c. We have seldom seen a finer body of men. The officers are as follows: Capt. W. S. Webster; 1st Lieut. William J. Headen; 2d Lieut. B. G. Dunlap; 3d Lieut. Stephen W. Brewer; 1st Sergeant, S. J. Tally; 2d W. H. Merritt; 3d J. M. Brooks; 4th J. W. Collier; 1st Corporal, Wesley McDaniel; 2d J. R. Emerson; 3d J. J. Phillips; 4th J. W. Dowd. Most of the company reside on Bear Creek, are well uniformed, well-drilled and will be ready for the field in a short time.

Capt. Webster was a Sergeant in the Mexican war with Maj. Clark, and is well known as the principal door keeper of the House of Commons for many years. He gives up his office to fight the battles of his country, and we would suggest that the Legislature fill his office temporarily and continue his salary. He is a brave officer, and his company will do their duty. Success to our brave men.

**Whiskey and the War.**—Whiskey seems to be a chief agent and ingredient in carrying on the war. In the North it is charged that officers and soldiers are greatly demoralized by its excessive use. The disorders and bad health which prevail among them, are attributed in a great measure to its indulgence. This is what might reasonably be expected. Many of their chief officers are bloated with it, and are by consequence as savage as barbarians. We have been sorry to hear much fear expressed in reference to our own officers and men in the South from the same cause. In some cases we are not true. Many of our officers and men are strictly temperate and sober men. Nothing more disqualifies men to be safe officers or soldiers, than the excessive use of intoxicating liquors. If an engineer on a rail-car or a steamer should be sober, how necessary is it that a commander of a company, regiment, brigade or division should be. Let drunkenness be banished from our army. The sooner the better.

**POSTAGE.**—The reader will find in the Standard to-day the law of the Confederate States on the subject of postage. North-Carolina, having united herself with the Confederate States, is under the operation of this law. In reply to a friend we state that the Convention of this State had no control, and will have none over the subject of postage. It belongs exclusively to the Confederate government.

**Another Good Story.**—We learn from a gentleman just from the Coast, that on Tuesday night last, a Northern bark bound from Rio Janeiro to New York or some other Northern port, came ashore just under our guns at Hatteras Inlet, loaded with 6500 bags of Coffee, and has been taken possession of by our people. We hope the coffee will be sold and distributed through the State at a living price, as it is much needed.

**The attention of our readers is invited to the just and truthful article of our correspondent "Justice," in the Standard of to-day.**

**We see it announced that Gov. Clark has appointed Hon. D. M. Barringer, of this City, his aid-de-camp, in conjunction with Gov. Bragg.**

**IMPORTANT SALE.**—We observe by the papers, that Marshal Wesley Jones will sell at public sale at Norfolk, on the 29th inst., 251 hhds. of molasses, 6 tierces, do., 25 barrels, do., 100 hhds. of sugar, and 45 tierces of sugar, being the articles captured from the enemy, by our troops and State Navy.

**A FIGHT AT CHARLESTON.**—The Wilmington Journal reports as a well founded rumor, that a fight occurred off Charleston bar on Friday last, between a French war-steamer and Lincoln's blockading squadron. The Frenchman is reported to have attempted to pass the blockade, she was fired into and returned the fire damaging her assailant. It caused much excitement at Charleston.

**ORGANIZE AND DRILL.**—The Committee of Safety of Wilmington, urge the authorities to call out every man to drill and get ready for the enemy. That's the proper cause. Every town and every Captain's district in the State should do it.

**SICKNESS IN CAMP.**—We regret to learn that there is a good deal of sickness in the camp at Suffolk and also at Garysburg.

**Private Motley, of Capt. Slade's company from Rockingham, and private Swearingin, of Captain Anderson's company, from Stanley County, died last week at Suffolk. It is rumored that three soldiers have died at Garysburg, within a few days. We have heard no particulars.**

## Correspondence of the Raleigh Standard.

SUFFOLK, July 20th 1861.

MR. EDITOR:—The startling events transpiring in the vicinity of Manassas and Winchester, has, for the time, turned the eyes of the people of the South entirely away from this section of the Old Dominion; but I shall be much disappointed if this state of things continues much longer. I have all along expected, that when the move was made, that we should be attacked by the federal forces at several points about the same time. This has been the opinion of most of the people of this State. And now that fighting has commenced in earnest, in another part of the State, we look for a move in this section every hour. The Yankees, I think, will hardly like to encounter the gallant Magruder and the brave Hill again, and will next try the South instead of the North side of the James. I think we will be ready for them at any point they may select.

Since the date of my last, nothing of much interest has transpired among the North Carolina soldiers stationed in this section. The 4th Regiment is becoming more and more perfect in drilling, and every day more and more ready to encounter the enemy. Every thing is moving on smoothly in camp. I am sorry to have to report a considerable number on the sick list, and two or three cases of a rather serious character. Several of them most sick have been taken to private houses and nursed with much attention and tenderness by the ladies. In the Office of an Attorney in the town, who is absent in the army, two of the sickest of the Regiment are carefully provided for. Suffolk and her fair daughters will long live in the memory of many of the soldiers of the 8th and 4th Regiments, who have been sick here.

The 3d Regiment have removed again, and are now encamped at Benn's Meeting House, about 5 miles above Smithfield. They are now in a light, hospitable part of the county of Isle of Wight, where they have good water and a pleasant camping ground. How long they will remain there will depend upon the movements of Abe's minions. There are 30 or 40 on the sick list in this Regiment. Since the date of my last, the Yancyville Greys, a company of this Regiment, has been re-inforced by a dozen hearty looking young men, who came down on Wednesday evening last and left on the next morning for Smithfield.

The weather has been very warm for a few days past, and drilling and double-quicking has not been so pleasant to many of our soldiers who have heretofore been accustomed to the comfortable shade and mountain breezes of the up-country, and yet no word of complaint is heard. The Volunteers of the South have entered the service expecting to endure hardness and are determined to go through without murmuring or complaining. We are actuated from principle.

All was quiet about Norfolk up to last night, but how long before the most intense excitement will prevail, is not known. I will write again when I have more to interest the readers of the Standard, than I have now.

For the Standard,  
CAMP CAROLINA, NORFOLK, VA.,  
July 20, 1861.

MR. EDITOR:—In looking over your excellent paper, not long since, I see that you wish to hear from the 2d Regiment of North-Carolina.

There is not much news to give you from our camp up to the date of this letter. On Friday the guard took up a hard looking chap, thought to be a Yankee spy, and brought him before the Colonel's tent, who fully examined him, and found him to be one. When relieved he was escorted out by half of the regiment, hollering and laughing. I think he will not call upon us again soon.

On Thursday evening we had a general review of the regiments, the 2d regiment making four. I give you the names of them: The Alabama Regiment, the Petersburg Regiment, the Norfolk Regiment, and the 2d Regiment of the "Old North State." All of them are well drilled and good soldiers.

We held ourselves in readiness on Friday night for an attack from the invader, but he did not come. There will soon be three more companies linked to this regiment, which will make it the largest in the Old Dominion.

We are not